

GERMAN ARMY, DRIVEN BACK 37 MILES, SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES; BERLIN ADMITS DEFEAT; AUSTRIA IS EXPECTED TO SUE FOR PEACE



BRITISH TROOPS, FAGED OUT, SLEEPING WHERE THEY FOUGHT IN THE TRENCHES

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From the picture by A. C. Michael.

TURKEY WITHDRAWS RIGHTS ENJOYED BY CHRISTIANS IN THE REALMS OF THE SULTAN

Official Announcement Is Made of the Abrogation of All Conventions With the Powers Granting Special Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, announced here to-day that he had received word that Turkey has abrogated all conventions or capitulations, as they are known diplomatically, with the Powers which confer special privileges or restrict the sovereignty of the Porte.

This announcement is of great importance not only to the Christian nations of Europe but to the United States. While an official explanation of the significance of Turkey's action was not obtainable at the Turkish Embassy to-night, diplomats said that the announcement referred to the treaties under which Christian nations enjoy the privileges in Turkey of having their subjects tried in consular courts and also other extraordinary rights. It is understood that some of the rights included in these capitulations include the liberty of residence of Christians in Turkey, the inviolability of domicile, the freedom of commerce and of religion and immunity from local judicial processes, except under certain safe guarantees.

Most of these rights have been established in Turkey through a long series of precedents and practices. The right of trial before the consular courts is directly involved as fundamental to the system of rights which have been built up for Christians in Turkey.

Under present treaty rights with Turkey two Americans, for instance, who got into trouble in the Ottoman Empire would be tried before the American Consul.

It has been known for many years that the Turkish Government has been dissatisfied with these capitulations and efforts have been made from time to time to bring about a change in the system. The belief in Washington is that Turkey has seized the present opportunity to

serve notice of abrogation, believing that the Christian nations of the world are too busily engaged in the European struggle to voice any serious protest.

Some diplomats who have grown suspicious of Turkish assurances of neutrality in the present war were inclined to fear that this latest move might be of more far-reaching significance and might be designed as a pretext for vigorous action in the event of protests from England on account of her position in Egypt. The possibilities there are ominous.

The oldest of these capitulations or treaties between the Porte and the Christian nations of the world dates back to 1453. It was the treaty with the Italian republics of Genoa and Venice. The most important capitulations are those concluded by France in 1740 and by England at various times from 1875 to 1899. The United States treaty was announced in 1850.

John Bassett Moore in his "International Law Digest" quotes Secretary of State Bayard on these capitulations as follows:

"As these various capitulations acted rather to recognize and confirm existing rights than to create special privileges it was inevitable that in the course of centuries the policy of autonomous extrajurisdiction should be expanded and that rights and privileges born of the inherent prerogative of non-Muslims and acquiesced in by long and continuous usage should become vested rights sanctioned by the Ottoman power and indefeasible by any act of the Turkish sovereign."

"It may thus not always be practicable to point to the origin of any particular privilege in the solemn covenant or in a special grant or recognition thereof at any particular time. They have become massed into a concrete assemblage of rights, not readily admitting of classification or definition but constituting a body of laws and customs resting on usage and having for their fundamental principle the incontrovertible inheritance of non-Muslims under Muslim rule to the fullest autonomy in all that separates them from the Moslem faith and code."

KAISER'S YOUNGEST SON IS WOUNDED IN ACTION

Prince Joachim of Prussia Struck by Bursting Shrapnel.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—Official despatches from Berlin say Prince Joachim of Prussia has been wounded in an action with the French forces. He was acting as ordnance officer when he was struck by five bullets from bursting shrapnel.

The wound did not penetrate to the bone. He was removed to the nearest garrison hospital. The despatches do not disclose where the action took place.

Prince Joachim was born at Berlin on December 17, 1890. He is a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards.

NEW POST FOR CROWN PRINCE.
St. Petersburg Hears He Will Oppose Russian Army.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is believed in St. Petersburg, according to a despatch received here, that Crown Prince William, who is now heading an army in France, is to head the German armies moving against the Russians.

18-YEAR-OLD PRINCE KILLED.
Baudouin de Ligne Dies of Wounds in Antwerp.

By Central News of London.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—Prince Baudouin de Ligne died in Antwerp yesterday as a result of wounds received in fighting. He was only 18 years old.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS—DESKA.
21 E. 23d St. Complete office outfit—44c.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—The British War Office announces that the Germans are still retreating after heavy losses and that the British troops have crossed the Marne in a northerly direction. Gen. French reports the capture of an entire battery of German field artillery and 350 prisoners. From Paris comes the announcement that the allies are forcing the enemy back at every point along the line. French forces are reported to be recouping Upper Alsace, the Germans having withdrawn their troops there to reinforce their centre and right.

A despatch from Nancy announces that the Germans have evacuated Lunéville and that German troops have been withdrawn from the territory eastward of Belfort. The German line, according to the last reports, has been driven back thirty-seven miles.

AUSTRIA.—According to a despatch from Vienna, Austria was plunged into gloom to-day when official admission was made that the operations against the Russians had cost the Austrians one-fourth of the first line of effective fighting men. The total loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported at 125,000 men. For the first time it became known that the operations in Galicia and Russian Poland had been under the personal direction of the Archduke Francis Frederick. The hospitals, hotels and public buildings of Vienna are filled with wounded, who are arriving in great numbers in special trains from Poland and Galicia.

RUSSIA.—The latest development along the Russian frontier is that the Austrians have begun the evacuation of

Cracow. It is also reported that Przemyel is being besieged by a heavy Russian force. The Russians have apparently not yet succeeded in capturing Godek, near Lemberg. The hardest fighting, according to a late report, is on a line extending from the Dniester River to Tomaszow. Another report says that the Russians are advancing into Silesia and that their present movements are threatening Breslau.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Ambassador at Washington was advised by the Ottoman Government yesterday that all conventions between the Powers and Turkey which conferred special privileges or restricted the sovereignty of the Porte have been abrogated.

BELGIUM.—A German force of 3,000 men has been reported near Ghent and large bodies of German troops are on the way from Brussels to the French frontier. The Belgians have recaptured Aerschot, the Belgian sharpshooters, according to report, having dashed into the place and routed the German garrison.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Premier Asquith asked Parliament yesterday to authorize a new call for 500,000 more volunteers. The War Bureau admitted yesterday that the British cruiser Pathfinder, which was sunk Saturday off the coast of Scotland, was destroyed by a torpedo and not by a contact mine as was at first reported.

GERMANY.—According to a despatch from Berlin, it is officially announced that the Germans who attacked the allied forces between Meaux and Montmirail are in retreat. The retreat is attributed to the numerical superiority of the allies. The official statement says that the Germans are not being pursued.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Premier Botha announced yesterday that the South African Union promised its wholehearted support to the British Empire in the present war.

FRENCH AND BRITISH FIGHT WAY FORWARD 37 MILES; RECAPTURE CHATEAU-THIERRY

Germans Give Way, but Contest Every Foot of Stubborn Retreat—Prussian Guards Driven Back—Great Losses Reported.

Berlin Announces German Retreat

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, via Rome, September 10.

The retreat of the Germans who attacked the allied forces between Meaux and Montmirail, in France, is officially admitted.

The retreat is attributed to the numerical superiority of the allies.

The official statement says the Germans are not being pursued.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, September 10.

The following official communique was issued at 11:15 to-night:

FIRST—On the left wing the Anglo-French troops crossed the Marne between La Ferte sous Jouarre, Charly and Chateau Thierry, pursuing the enemy in retreat. In the course of its advance the British army took a number of prisoners and captured a number of quick firing guns.

During the four days that the battle has lasted the allied armies have advanced more than sixty kilometers (37 miles) in this part of the theatre of operations. Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry-le-Francois the Prussian Guard was driven back to the north of the swamps